



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISSEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

[3417]

No. 18,881. 號一十八百八千八萬一第 日三十二月十年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號六十二月一十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers. 1433

JUST LANDED.

A NEW SHIPMENT

OF

FINEST

EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES

FRIBOURG

&

TREYER.

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13]

CARTRIDGES

ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [1896]

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1212. [1896]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.	SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " " " "	12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
7.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1896]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
CANTON (Old She Tan)	dep.	7.30		8.30		9.30		10.30		11.30		12.30		1.30		2.30		3.30		4.30	
SHEK LUNG	arr.	8.45		9.45		10.45		11.45		12.45		1.45		2.45		3.45		4.45		5.45	
Shun Chi	dep.	10.30		11.30		12.30		1.30		2.30		3.30		4.30		5.30		6.30		7.30	
Sheng Shui	arr.	11.30	8.05	9.00	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.00	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	
Panling	dep.		8.17	9.12	11.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		9.23	10.18	12.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		9.37	10.32	12.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		10.43	11.38	1.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		10.57	11.52	1.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		12.03	12.58	1.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		12.17	1.12	1.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		1.23	2.18	2.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		1.37	2.32	2.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		2.43	3.38	2.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		2.57	3.52	2.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		3.03	3.58	2.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		3.17	4.12	2.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		3.23	4.18	3.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		3.37	4.32	3.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		3.43	4.38	3.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		3.57	4.52	3.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		4.03	4.58	3.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		4.17	5.12	3.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		4.23	5.18	4.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		4.37	5.32	4.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		4.43	5.38	4.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		4.57	5.52	4.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		5.03	5.58	4.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		5.17	6.12	4.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		5.23	6.18	5.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		5.37	6.32	5.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		5.43	6.38	5.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		5.57	6.52	5.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		6.03	6.58	5.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		6.17	7.12	5.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		6.23	7.18	6.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		6.37	7.32	6.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		6.43	7.38	6.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		6.57	7.52	6.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		7.03	7.58	6.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		7.17	8.12	6.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		7.23	8.18	7.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		7.37	8.32	7.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		7.43	8.38	7.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		7.57	8.52	7.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		8.03	8.58	7.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		8.17	9.12	7.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		8.23	9.18	8.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		8.37	9.32	8.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		8.43	9.38	8.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		8.57	9.52	8.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		9.03	9.58	8.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		9.17	10.12	8.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		9.23	10.18	9.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		9.37	10.32	9.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		9.43	10.38	9.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		9.57	10.52	9.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		10.03	10.58	9.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		10.17	11.12	9.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		10.23	11.18	10.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		10.37	11.32	10.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		10.43	11.38	10.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		10.57	11.52	10.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		11.03	11.58	10.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		11.17	12.12	10.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		11.23	12.18	11.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		11.37	12.32	11.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		11.43	12.38	11.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		11.57	12.52	11.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		12.03	12.58	11.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		12.17	1.12	11.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		12.23	1.18	12.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		12.37	1.32	12.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		12.43	1.38	12.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		12.57	1.52	12.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		1.03	1.58	12.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		1.17	2.12	12.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		1.23	2.18	1.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		1.37	2.32	1.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		1.43	2.38	1.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		1.57	2.52	1.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		2.03	2.58	1.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		2.17	3.12	1.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		2.23	3.18	2.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		2.37	3.32	2.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		2.43	3.38	2.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		2.57	3.52	2.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		3.03	3.58	2.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		3.17	4.12	2.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		3.23	4.18	3.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		3.37	4.32	3.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		3.43	4.38	3.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		3.57	4.52	3.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		4.03	4.58	3.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		4.17	5.12	3.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		4.23	5.18	4.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		4.37	5.32	4.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		4.43	5.38	4.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		4.57	5.52	4.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		5.03	5.58	4.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		5.17	6.12	4.57																
Shing Mui	arr.		5.23	6.18	5.03																
Shing Mui	dep.		5.37	6.32	5.17																
Shing Mui	arr.		5.43	6.38	5.23																
Shing Mui	dep.		5.57	6.52	5.37																
Shing Mui	arr.		6.03	6.58	5.43																
Shing Mui	dep.		6.17	7.12	5.57																

Artistic in finish, and combine
perfection of touch with
unequalled quality of tone.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

Dent's washable Chamols
Leather in white or natural.
\$3.00 per pair.

Well cut and snug fitting in
Grey, Brown or Fawn Boxcloth.
—————\$4.00 per pair.

"AQUASCUTUM" "DENTER" and "JAEGER" OVERCOATS.

Men's Wear Specialists,
S VIEUX ROAD Telephone

YALE

PADLOCKS, CABINET SOCKS,
DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL
TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 27TH,
AT 9 P.M.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund.				
Come and see the Fun	Entirely New Musical Programme presented	"My Lord In Livery" Again	Scot Songs Dances Reels Gags.	

Prices of Admission:
DRESS CIRCLE, \$3.00. STALLS, \$3.00.
GALLERY & PIT, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Booking at **ANDERSON'S.**

Finish? Yes!
But Wait till to-morrow.

Stands for—? Do you think you know?

Don Prospero Colonna, Prince of Sonnino, the Syndic of Rome, was the guest of the Lord Mayor of London at a luncheon. On the immediate right of the Lord Mayor was Prince Borghese (Italian Chargé d'Affaires), and on his left the Prince of Sonnino and Mr. Balfour.

After the toast of "The King" and "The King of Italy" had been honoured, the Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of Prince Colonna, said that on his visit to Italy he was impressed by the overwhelming evidence of friendship with Great Britain. There was complete confidence in the invincibility of the British forces, and in the indestructibility of the friendship between the two nations. (Cheers.) They desired that their distinguished guest should convey to his fellow-citizens the assurance that that friendship was reciprocated. (Cheers.) Perhaps he might be permitted to make public a communication which the King of Italy bade him convey to King George. It was that the Italian people and the army felt it to be a great privilege and honour that they were permitted to have serving with the Italian forces the Prince of Wales, whom they regarded as a brave and gallant soldier. (Cheers.) General Diaz entrusted him with another message to the British people, stating that the Italian people looked upon our Army serving in Italy as the embodiment of bravery and of valour.

Viscount Bryce, in supporting the toast, said the Syndic of Rome belonged to one of the most ancient and famous families in Europe—a family which was already ancient and famous 700 years ago, when King John granted Magna Charta. The Lord Mayor had said that that was the first occasion on which the head of the Roman municipality had been entertained at the Mansion House. Nevertheless, the head of the municipality of Rome ought to be no stranger in London, for London was a Roman city. London was already a place to which merchants thronged, coming in their boats up and down the river, when the Romans landed here, and it was from Rome that London received the first collective and corporate organisation that is ever possessed. It was within 300 years of the Mansion House that they would see an ancient stone which was called "the London stone." It was called one of our railway stations, and appeared to have been the centre of Roman London, from which one at least—and probably others—of the great Roman roads diverged, the one best known being Watling-street. They are, therefore, within their historic rights in welcoming the Syndic of Rome to London. They also welcomed Prince Colonna as the representative of free Italy and of military Italy. Italy had had a career of peace and prosperity since the days when her freedom was finally completed forty-eight years ago. She became once again a united people, and now she was entering the lists, and we admired the courage, the endurance with which her troops were fighting everywhere along the line. (Cheers.)

ed on rising, said: The proof of cordial sympathy given to me and my countrymen at this splendid entertainment, in which exquisite courtesy has its highest and most noble expression, shows once more how the traditional links of friendship which unite the two peoples in this hour of common effort find ever stronger and more unbreakable ties and intimacies.

union of common ideas and aims. Byron, Shelley, and Browning loved Italy; and were inspired to sublime poetry by our glories and our misfortunes. England made Garibaldi, the hero of Italy's resurrection, her honorary citizen; our great exile Mazzini found in her land security, respect, and love. For your land of liberty the sacred fire which should redeem Italy, dreaming 'midst the poetry of your freedom of an international league of the united States of Europe, which is to-day invoked by P.

STUNTS

ident Wilson. Lord Wensleydale, Lord Robert Peel. Monckton Milnes, Lord Malmesbury, your great Palmerston, are the immortal Gladstone and administration. Englishmen who supported and administered Italy, welcoming in her before the world the resurrection of a new great nation. To-day Italy is at your side, defending civilisation and right, because she feels that here is the centre of the world's liberty. (Cheers.) Italy, mindful of her origin and of the ancient glory of her race, listened to the words of her martyrs speaking to her from their tombs, and freely chose the road of sacrifice, heedless of danger, sorrow, and steepness of the ascent, animated by determination to struggle, destitute of conquer in order to live, feeling it impossible for her to absent herself in this hour of Germany's struggle.

[9076]

We refused to assist Austria to come, to tyrannise over, those of our blood, who asked only to be allowed to live and have the rights common to all. No imperialistic greed brought us into the war. The Italian people realised that only the organised forces of humanity could ensure to all people lasting peace knowing that the hour has struck to do with policies of spoliation, we must give peace to the rights of nationality in organised justice. (Cheer.) Your august Prince of Wales, bringing to my country the fervent expression of the unchangeable solidarity of the powerful nation, proclaimed boldly conviction that the great cause for our two peoples are fighting and the forces of reaction was destined final triumph. (Heer; hear.) The day his prophecy is being fulfilled. In a few hours when the oppressed peoples in operation tried to shake off the yoke

The formation of a British Manufacturers' Corporation was decided upon recently in Manchester at a meeting representative of manufacturing interests.

in all parts of the country. The object of the corporation, is to secure a large extension of British export trade after the war, and for this purpose to organise well-equipped agencies in foreign countries. Three hundred firms have already given their adhesion to the scheme, and it is believed that fully 1,000 can be counted upon to join the association when once it is established. If the present suggestion to make the annual subscription of £200 members £200 is carried out, £200,000 will have an income of £200,000. Each agency will be under the control of technical advisers and of adequate staff. The proposals were outlined to the meeting by Sir Charles Mandeville and approved. Sir Charles pointed out that after the war we were certain to find a colossal national debt, the interest and sinking fund charges on which would mean a huge increase of taxation more or less permanent. There would be an increased stress of competition in the open markets of the world that would call for a reduced cost of production if British manufacturers were not only to hold their own but to outpace their foreign rivals. Extra effort would be obligatory upon every individual among us if we in the coming years were to be relatively as well off as we were before the war.

A provisional committee was appointed to carry through the formation of the company, and Sir Charles Mandelberg was elected chairman. There was some discussion upon the details of the proposals, and, in the result, such matters as the fixing of the actual amount of the subscription, as well as consideration of the possibility of having differential subscriptions were left to a provisional committee. The committee will lose no time in forming the company, so that the agencies may be set up as quickly as possible after peace has been arranged.

Sir Charles Mandelberg intimated that if the arrangements for establishing any agencies were completed before the conclusion of hostilities the Government would probably give facilities for the carrying out of the agents and staffs.

Reports are coming back to America from London, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Express*, that Free Trade advocates are spreading a false attributing resentment to the United States because of the possibility that Great Britain will adopt a protective tariff after the war.

Nothing is further from the thoughts of Americans than a desire to interfere in the slightest degree with the fiscal systems of other countries. America will have a Free Trade nation after the war, and Americans will not put themselves in the ridiculous position of claiming to influence fundamental tariff legislation in other countries. That is not the American way. Of course, the United States will throw its influence in favour of a joint policy by the leading Powers for the maintenance of peace; but Americans in the mass do not believe world peace would be furthered, if the United States, in company with the rest of the world, were to become Free Traders after the war.

The demands of revenue alone will be sufficient to keep the American tariff at its present level at least. A kind of decrease in the schedule rates may well happen that annual budgets will be raised when the coming years of peace. Apart from the revenue question, there is no indication at all that the mass of Americans are turning from Protection as an economic policy to welcome Cobdenism.

American Labour wants no interference of the protectionist tariff with the free trade of Central Powers after the war. They will welcome a general policy of Free Trade on the part of the Allies as in the nature of a victory. Americans have no intention of permitting German-made goods to flood their home markets. The only way to keep the German manufactures out is by means of a tariff, and it is absolutely certain that America will do this.

Free exchange of goods among the Allies after the war has theoretical advantages, but it has also disadvantages, which Americans do not hesitate to point out.

hated tyranny, looking towards England with hearts burning with hope, Garibaldi made this historic appeal:

"O Britain! call the peoples, and they will follow thee!"

The invocation of our national hero is to-day timely. All civilised peoples draw near to your great nation in the struggle which will decide the fate of the world, because they feel that victory is with you, because reason and right and justice are on your side. Our great hero had a vision of this hour, and when leaving England, said, "England knows what Italy desires. Liberty is the sun which must make fruitful the secure and formidable alliance of civilisation against aggression."

barbarism." To-day, these are more than prophecy, they are the synthesis of all our faith and all our will. (Cheers.) All Rome bring you the great memories of ancient triumph to join in the glorification of the greatest triumph recorded by history, which will ensure to the world a tranquil era of progress and good, an era of right, liberty, and love. I drink to this liberty, and love. I drink to this triumph; I toast the armies now advancing to victory; I drink to the Alliance of civilised nations, who listened to the cry of humanity; I drink to the good fortune of the peoples in eternal beneficent liberty; to Great Britain, the ancient, euro, and faithful friend of my country, and to her great Dominions. I drink to your lordship, who is the highest representative of the heart and soul of this ancient and august City. (Cheers.)

A two-days' meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation was opened last month in Manchester. A letter was received from

Sir John Brunner, the president of the federation, saying that his resignation of the presidency had been in the hands of the executive for some weeks past, and that his decision to retire was final. "I lament," the letter added, "any attempt, and I see such attempts being made, to break the party truce. In particular, I deplore the light-hearted proposals to plunge the country into the strife and turmoil of a General Election. So long as the Prime Minister commands the support of the House of Commons I deprecate the dissolution of Parliament, with its inevitable weakening of our national unity. It is right that political parties should meet and bring their minds to a consideration of problems which await us after the war, but nothing to send the bark of party cleaving into the phenomenal sea of decisioneering into the phantasia of France."

St. George Dunn, vice-president of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Liberal Association, was elected chairman of the committee for the ensuing year, and in acknowledging his election said they were not there to break the political truce. Liberals had kept it. He had not, and it could not be truly said they had kept the Coalition truce far better than they had kept the Liberal faith. (Cheers.) The committee would like to reaffirm their belief in the righteousness of the war and to declare that the paramount duty of all citizens was to subordinate all other efforts to the effective prosecution of the struggle until a just and lasting peace was secured. For that reason they deplored anything that would endanger the national unity. They would enter presently for a General Election under present circumstances. There had been no weakening of the national determination to win the war, and a General Election would not make that matter obvious than it was to-day. It might cause matters to be raised which would confuse the whole issue. They supported the effective prosecution of the war, and not the office of the Government. "Maintain our sense of national unity and get on with the job which is entrusted to your care," (Cheers.) We wanted to restore liberty of speech and action and person, and our troopers would have to go. (Laughter and

On the proposition of the Chairman, resolution was adopted with unanimous thanks to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and the other leaders and the Forces by sea and land for their efforts in congratulating them on recent victories and expressing the hope of a speedy and triumphal conclusion of the war. The delegates rose and sang the National

Mr. Hughes, in reply to an inquiry by the secretary of the British Empire League as to whether he was in favour of a mark to distinguish the origin of goods manufactured or produced in the British Empire, said: "Yes, I am, for such a mark will be a simple and definite means of identifying genuine British goods. In my opinion, this mark is absolutely necessary, for the enemy after the war will use many means to conceal the origin of his goods, and will pass them off as of British or Allied manufacture. It was quite a usual practice before the war for firms to import German goods and then mark these goods with a British firm's name or trade mark, thus suggesting German goods were British. Good will, I am sure, be surprised to learn that German goods did not require the mark. Made in Germany" unless such goods at time of importation had English wording on them. If the British origin mark adopted and I hope it will be at an early date—even the most ignorant purchaser will be able to know goods produced within the British Empire. Unless such scheme as this is adopted it is quite useless for patriotic individuals to declare they will not purchase enemy goods after the war, as, without a British origin mark, they will be only too easily deceived."

Mr. Y. Kirihara, of Tongchon, Kangwon Province, Mr. H. Ogawa, of Tokyo, and five other Japanese gentlemen have

just been granted provisional permission to undertake the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia by utilising the water-power of the river Sampang in Anpnyon District, South Hamkyong Province. According to the promoters' plan (says the *Seoul Daily*) the electricity will be generated by establishing two generating-plants along the river, one at Bokkyo-li and the other at Sampang-li. Electricity generated at the former will be conveyed to the latter, and a chemical factory erected near it, where the industry will be carried on. The promoters hope to obtain 6,800 horsepower from the electricity thus generated, and devote it entirely to the industry. The capital for the enterprise is two million yen. Of this one million yen will be ear-marked for installing the electric plant, and half-a-million for the purchase of machinery and the erection of the factory. The balance will be reserved as a working fund. The promoters are required to apply for a final permission before August next, and to submit a detailed plan of the work.

While a number of workers were engaged in repairing an oil-steamer in Birkenhead Docks recently, an explosion occurred, eleven of the men being injured and three killed. A large part of the deck and the bridge of the steamer were blown away; and the side of the ship was blown out. Admirable pluck was exhibited by girl munition workers, employed near, who took the first steps to deal with the accident. Despite its terrifying nature, they exhibited a perfectly calm demeanour, immediately getting to work with a hose to play on the flames, and also administering first aid to the injured men.

in our national finance must be the adoption of adequate measures for paying off the debt which the war had accumulated and that in apportioning the burden thus placed upon us all sections of the community must bear their share graduated according to their financial ability.

Sir Norval Helme, M.P., in seconding, said Liberalism would have no confiscation of wealth.

resolution expressing satisfaction that the United Kingdom, the only Free Trade country among the Allies, had been able to finance during the war not only her own efforts, but a large part of those of her Allies, and that possessing, through Free Trade, nearly half the merchant shipping of the world, she had saved the Allies' cause from disaster. The motion also declared that that committee stood by Free Trade; affirmed that where measures might have to be taken to safeguard and maintain production at home in special cases where national security was endangered, the Government should be free to

ered, resulting profits should be a form of State; and that whether any form of economic pressure would be needed after the war was made upon the terms of peace. The Free Traders said a good many things, but they declared they had done with Free Trade. The reasons given were various, but some seemed to think that Free Trade was responsible for the war. He was not exaggerating when he said one of our most active orators made that the basis of his speeches. (Laughter.) They told the war was changed everything. There were two things that had not changed human nature and arithmetic, and on both these grounds Free Trade could be tested. The Free Trade method of raising revenue was the only method which had stood the racket. If we were to end the war in order to institute a new economic war we should be foolish in our own interests, and make for eternal

enquiry. Mr. Crews moved that the
could be no settlement of the Irish ques-
tion except through the establishment
Home Rule, and called upon the Gov-
ernment to take steps without delay
to fulfil their pledges to that end. He said
there was no need for us to discuss
of this difficult question. It had got
settled. There were some
unhopeful signs amidst all that was
There was a particular type, of Ulster
temper which, if not subdued by the
circumstances of the war, would have
to make to give in. Those who broke
law must pay the penalty. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE WAR.

BRITISH TROOPS REACH GERMAN FRONTIER.

OPENING OF BELGIAN PARLIAMENT.

RAVAGES OF INFLUENZA IN NEW ZEALAND

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HISTORIC SURRENDER ALLIED SQUADRONS TO SUPER- INTEND DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, November 24th.
It is understood that the battleship *Hercules*, with ten British destroyers, commanded by Admiral Sir Montagu Browning, and also French, Italian and American squadrons, is going to Wilhelmshaven and to superintend the disarmament of the German warships.

It is reported that Admiral Sir David Beatty has been ordered to replace the one which is being repaired in Germany, also another destroyer to replace the destroyer which was damaged en route to Great Britain.

EARLIER CABLES.

LIST GERMAN WARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 22nd.
The following is the list of ships current yesterday:—

Ninthships, namely, the *Friedrich*, *Prinz*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Reuter, who was in command of the whole force, the *Königin*, *Albatros*, the *Kronprinz*, *Wittelsbach*, the *Bayern*, the *Max*, the *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, and *Grosser Kurfürst*; battle cruisers, namely, the *Goeben*, flying the broad pennant of Rear-Admiral Tietjens, the *Derfflinger*, the *Taube*, the *Hindenburg*, and the *Blücher*.

Light cruisers, namely, the *Admiral*, flying the broad pennant of Rear-Admiral Harden, the *Emden*, the *Leipzig*, the *Nürnberg*, the *Brummer*, the *Albatros*, and the *Bremen*.

48 latest type of destroyers were the *First*, *Second*, *Third*, *Sixth*, *Seventh*, *Flotilla*.

The battleship *König* was unable to complete the voyage while the battle-cruiser *Kaiser* is not yet completed. These were surrendered later.

OME CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.

LATER.

The search and examination of German warships surrendered yesterday is proceeding. After the examination they will sail for the Scapa Flow.

Curious discoveries were made aboard the surrendered vessels. The brass and copper fittings on the 24,000 tonner *Kaiser* had been removed.

Three officers only were aboard. White-uniformed Soviet sailors exercised authority over the crew. The interior of the vessel was odorous and stuffy. It is significant that the oil paintings of the *Kaiser* in the Captain's cabin and the ward-room were not damaged.

Admiral Montague Browning has gone to Germany to supervise the disarming and disbandment of the warships not liable to surrender.

DEPARTURE FOR SCAPA FLOW.

LONDON, November 23rd.
The first batch of German warships left the Forth for Scapa Flow yesterday.

LATEST CABLES.

ALLIED MARCH TO THE RHINE.

THE GERMAN FRONTIER REACHED.

LONDON, November 24th.
Sir Douglas Haig states:—
On Sunday our troops, continuing their march on the Rhine, reached the German frontier immediately to the north of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Our general line in the evening on the frontier was to the south of Beho-Grand-Memil-Pomal-Huy and to the east of Ayemmes.

EARLIER CABLES.

SIX HUNDRED GUNS TAKEN.

LONDON, November 24th.
Sir Douglas Haig states:—The march towards the German frontier is proceeding satisfactorily.

The advanced troops of the Fourth Army crossed the Ourthe south of Bomal and are advancing eastward. We have now taken possession of 600 guns, a number of aeroplanes, and quantities of rolling-stock.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

COPENHAGEN, November 24th.
British prisoners of war from the Ruhleben Camp have arrived en route to England.

GERMANS TREACHEROUS TO THE LAST.

BRUSSELS, November 24th.
Four "infernal" machines were found in the vaults of the Palais de Justice, close to a quantity of ammunition, where they had been placed by the Germans.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

BRUSSELS, November 22nd.
Their Belgian Majesties and the Princes entered the city on horseback, Prince Albert, son of H.M. the King of Great Britain, riding at the King's right hand.

The boulevards were thronged with cheering crowds who showered flowers on the Allied troops as they marched past the King. Their line was ten miles long. Generals Birdwood, Plumer and Jacobs rode at the head of their corps. Rear-Admiral Keys represented the British Navy.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

LONDON, November 24th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Brussels, telegraphing at midnight on November 22nd, stated:—

The city was mad with joy, to-day, on the occasion of Their Majesties' triumphal return. Countless thousands are dancing and singing in the streets.

The scene in the evening was remarkable when the city, for the first time in four years, was brilliantly lighted. Thousands of Allied soldiers participated in the revels.

KING'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The King, in a speech from the Throne, to Parliament, foreshadowed the introduction of equal universal suffrage, strictest equality of the French and Flemish languages in administration and education. He said that Belgium would in future enjoy complete independence. He paid a moving tribute to the assistance of the *Entente* and America.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

The scene in Parliament was impressive. The group round the Throne included Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max, General Leman of Liege, and Prince Albert of England. The King, on entering, warmly shook hands with Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max and General Leman.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA. SOVIET GOVERNMENT READY TO FLEE.

COPENHAGEN, November 22nd.
A telegram from Petrograd, via Berlin, states that the Russian Soviet Government has ordered the cruiser *Aurora* to be ready to sail from the mouth of the Neva at very short notice.

The members of the Government, if endangered, will immediately board the cruiser and proceed to a neutral port.

THE NEW ALSACE-LORRAINE DELIRIOUS ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

PARIS, November 23rd.

A Havas message states:—
The occupation of the liberated localities in Lorraine continued amid magnificent enthusiasm.

At Colmar, the ceremonial entry of General Castelnau evoked delicious acclamation from the whole population. From Moselle to the Vosges the line reached to-day includes Thionville, Bouzonville, Sarre-Guémès, Bitche, Ingweiler, Rouaviller and Brumath.

CEREMONIAL ENTRY INTO STRASSBOURG.

It was decided, at a Conference held at the Elysee, by President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, and Marshal Foch, that the ceremonial entry of the civil authorities into Strassbourg would take place on December 8th.

The President, the Premier, the Ministers and Delegations from the two Chambers will attend.

GERMAN FUNCTIONARIES AT METZ.

The minor administration offices at Metz, now held by Germans, will be retained by the Germans only so long as they faithfully perform their duty.

France hopes that their sense of duty will be so high-rooted that they will serve France just as mechanically as they served Germany.

ADAPTABILITY TO NEW CONDITIONS.

Already, on every side, there are evidences of the people's cheery adaptability to the new conditions.

TROUBLOUS GERMANY. DEMAND FOR PAN-GERMAN CONGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, November 24th.

A meeting of workmen convened by the Berlin Soviet has passed a resolution demanding the convocation of a Pan-German Congress, to select a Central Soviet, which shall frame a Constitution, the letter of which must be approved by the Constituent Assembly convoked by the proletariat.

BAVARIA, PEACEFUL ONCE AGAIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 22nd.
There are no signs of Bolshevism in Bavaria. The people are very gay and hopeful as regards the future.

The King, who fled to Austria, has returned and is living as a private citizen.

BERLIN SOVIET DICTATORSHIP REPUDIATED.

COPENHAGEN, November 24th.

A telegram from Darmstadt states that the Workmen, Farmers and Soldiers' Councils in Hesse have sent a message to the South German States demanding the convocation of the National Assembly and repudiating the projected dictatorship of the Berlin Soviet.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

The *Westfälische Zeitung* complains of the "incredible rudeness" of the Poles and says that Governor-General Beseler has fled from Warsaw. Civil Governor Steinmeier was robbed and sent to Germany in a cattle-truck with other Germans.

FURTHER TROUBLE!

PARIS, November 24th.

A telegram from Geneva states that telegraphic communication between Germany and Switzerland has been interrupted.

It is believed that trouble has broken out in Berlin and other German towns.

ATTEMPT TO CRUSH NEW MOVEMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 24th.
The newspaper, *Red Flag*, the organ of the so-called Spartacus Group of Extreme Socialists in Germany, states that the Commandant in Berlin has ordered a strong force to march on Berlin to crush the Spartacus movement.

WHOLESALE NATIONALISATION.

COPENHAGEN, November 22nd.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Soviet has passed a resolution favouring the nationalisation of all the great factories and estates.

THE SUBMARINES HANDED OVER.

A NOTICEABLE FEATURE.

LONDON, November 22nd.
Twenty more submarines were surrendered at Harwich to-day.

LATER.

A noticeable feature of to-day's surrender of submarines was that some of the German officers had removed the German eagle from their caps and wore the Soviet red cockade.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE.

LONDON, November 23rd.
The following is the concluding sentence of a message wirelessly to Germany by Commander Prouse, commanding the First Flotilla of surrendered submarines and picked up by British warships: "The English ships as regards conditions and discipline were faultless."

REJOICINGS IN LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, November 24th.

There were extraordinary scenes in Hyde Park yesterday, where the King had arranged to review 45,000 discharged soldiers and sailors. It is estimated that 40,000 were present. The King rode at the head of the Officers of the Guards, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Sir William Robertson. Their Majesties Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, and H.R.H. Princess Victoria, rode in open landaus round the open square. The men broke ranks and surrounded the party, cheering wildly. The King, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Connaught shook hands with hundreds. The Prince of Wales was nearly pulled off his horse by enthusiasts, who also climbed on to the footboards and backs of the carriages to shake hands with the two Queens and the Princess. The Royalities were delighted and laughed very heartily. When order was restored the men marched past headed by the cripples in lorries, and followed by the blind conducted by Capt. Towse. The massed bands of the Guards played "The Soldiers of the King."

THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

HINDENBURG'S WARNING TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, November 23rd.

General von Hindenburg has telegraphed from Headquarters that the enemy members of the Armistice Commission, especially the French, are showing less courteous behavior and are continually demanding impossibilities, and that probably the French want an excuse to resume the war.

He warns the Government that the German Army is unable to resume the war even against the French alone.

He concludes: "It is evident that the hostile Governments will only conclude peace with a German Government supported by the majority of the people."

BRITISH MAJESTIES TO VISIT PARIS.

FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT SINCE THE WAR.

PARIS, November 23rd.

A Havas message says:—

It is understood that M. Clemenceau will go to a port on the Channel to meet the King and Queen of England, who are expected to arrive in France on Nov. 25th.

It will be the King's first official visit to Paris since the war.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

GERMANY'S GUILT TO BE SHOWN UP.

LONDON, November 24th.

The *Daily News* Correspondent at Munich, telegraphing on November 22nd, states that the Bavarian Government has informed Berlin that they intend to publish immediately all documents dealing with the origin of the war, showing Germany's guilt in the matter.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN PARIS.

A VISIT FROM THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

PARIS, November 23rd.

A Havas message says:—
The Bishop of London arrived in Paris to-day. He will preach in the different churches.

EX-KAISER INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

A DUTCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, November 23rd.

The Dutch Legation, in the course of a declaration as regards the ex-Kaiser, announces that he has not once gone outside the park of the Chateau at Amerongen, where he is interned.

CIVILIAN OR MILITARY REFUGEE?

PARIS, November 23rd.

A note issued by the Dutch Legation in Paris says that the Kaiser entered Holland like a private person, and has been accorded refuge like thousands of other refugees who have entered Holland during the present war.

French opinion is not satisfied with the Dutch explanation. There is no document as to the Kaiser's abdication and he ought to be interned.

GERMAN TORPEDO-BOATS INTERNED.

HOLLAND GETTING ACTIVE.

AMSTERDAM, November 24th.

Eleven German torpedo-boats, which were on their way from Antwerp, have been interned at Rotterdam.

ALLIED TROOPS IN RUSSIA.

NEW DICTATOR AT KIEFF.

LYONS, November 22nd.

According to the Austrian newspapers the *Entente* troops are marching towards Kieff.

General Shoropadski has surrendered. General Demikine has been nominated Dictator with the approval of the *Entente*.—*French Wireless*.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

HEAVY TOLL IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, November 23rd.

Influenza is still taking a heavy toll in New Zealand, especially among the natives.

Hotels and breweries have been closed. Newspapers have been asked not to publish the mortality statistics.

The Government has sanctioned the discretionary closing of the banks owing to depleted staffs.

AMERICA'S HUGE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO NEW UNITS.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

America's huge new naval programme is to be completed by 1920. It is officially announced that the new units will be as follows:—350 submarine chasers, 152 patrol boats, 40 submarines, 50 mine-sweepers, 25 tugs, 5 Dreadnoughts and 350 destroyers.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DISASTER.

ELLERMAN LINER ON THE GOODWINS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The Ellerman Hall liner *City of Lynn* is ashore on the Goodwins. She was outward bound.

BRITISH LABOUR.

MR. J. R. CLYNES TO WITHDRAW FROM GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, in a speech at Nottingham, announced his decision to leave the Government, owing to the demands of organised labour.

LATER.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Food Controller, announces that he will not accept office in the new Government.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

RIFT IN THE COALITION LUTE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The Executive of the London Liberal Federation has passed a resolution inviting 13 Liberal Coalitionist candidates in London to withdraw from the Coalition, and stand as unpledged candidates on the ground of the "unfairness" of the Coalition list, on which are 46 Unionists as compared with 13 Liberals.

THREE HUNDRED LABOUR CANDIDATES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

It has been announced that there will be 300 Labour candidates at the coming election.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.

OVER 1,000 FATALITIES.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

Over 1,000 were killed as a result of the explosion at Namont. Most of the details were among German soldiers.

The Belgians are guarding the frontier to prevent plundering.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

RESIGNATION OF LORD ROBERT CECIL.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, owing to disagreement with the Government as regards Welsh Disestablishment.

AMERICA'S FINANCIER RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

Mr. William C. McAdoo has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury and the Director-generalship of Railroads.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The silver market is quiet.

OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS. VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

At the special invitation of the King the party of Australian, New Zealand, and South African Press delegates paid a visit to Windsor Castle, where they were warmly welcomed by the King and Queen and Princess Mary, and entertained to tea.

We were all struck with the extremely cordial desire of their Majesties to put us at our ease, observed Mr. Henry, of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in describing the visit to a representative of *The Daily Telegraph*. They threw open their private apartments to us, and did everything to show that we were really welcome. Their Majesties spoke highly of the heroic part the Colonial troops had played in the war, and referred to their visit to Australia and New Zealand. We were surprised at the remarkable memory they possessed of things they had seen there. Amongst our party was Dr. Engelburg, a Dutch editor in Pretoria, who referred to a garden party at Marlborough House in 1909, on the occasion of the Press Conference. The King not only remembered the occasion and some of its details, but also recalled the names of some of the Colonials he then met. We were greatly charmed with the Princess Mary, who talked quite freely to us. Although she had no personal knowledge of our respective countries, we found that she knew a good deal about them by repute. We invited her Royal Highness to come to Australia and New Zealand when the war was over, and she replied that it was her hope and intention to do so if circumstances permitted. She was much interested in our stories of Australasian life.

Mr. Earle, of New Zealand, said he had a most interesting conversation with the Queen on the question of reconstruction and development after the war. Her Majesty, who was keenly interested in the subject, felt there must be material changes in the condition of the working people, and hoped that there would be a vast improvement in their lives under more happy and satisfactory conditions. "It was quite obvious," added Mr. Earle, "that her Majesty had thought a good deal about the matter."

Mention was made to the Royal hosts of a Maori prophecy concerning the battleship *New Zealand*, and the visitors were gratified to learn that they were conversant with the prediction. They were informed that two out of the three principal points had already been verified. The vessel had taken part in a notable naval engagement, had been hit, but not fatally, and, according to the prediction, was safe from destruction so long as her commander wore a native charm mentioned by the Maori prophet. Their Majesties expressed the fervent hope that this prediction also would be borne out.

FIERY RED FACES and HANDS

Quickly Soothed
and Healed by
Cuticura
Tinted Cream

Bathe freely
with Cuticura
Soap and hot
water, dry and
gently apply
Cuticura Ointment.
Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness,
itching and irritation, dandruff, itching
scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands
and baby rashes, itchy and chafings,
these fragrant, super-creamy emollients
are wonderfully effective.

Sample Each Free by Post. Address
post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27,
Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold
throughout the world.

38-18

HERE IS THE
THREE WHEELED
TRADE MARK FOUND
ON ALL GENUINE



BSA
BICYCLES
"Perfect in Every Part."

Manufactured by
The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.,
Birmingham, England.

Makers of the renowned
BSA Motor Bicycles
FOR SOLO AND SIDE CAR.

8, Queen's Road Central.
WALTER FORD & CO.,
Agents for Hongkong.

[2205-8]

A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old
thinkers of the past, possesses two
important qualities. It "restores
us our health when we lose it" and
it "preserves our health while we
have it." Probably no popular
medicine possesses these two
qualities in greater measure than
Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills
restore and also preserve the
health. They are excellent to take
when the system is run-down and
in need of a gentle restorative.
Beecham's Pills act upon and
through the organs of digestion—
the regular and harmonious work-
ing of which is of the first impor-
tance. They speedily correct
irregularities and restore healthy
conditions. It has been abundantly
proved that the occasional use of
this well-known medicine will go
far to maintain the general health
in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good
health therefore, by taking that
good medicine.

**Beecham's
Pills.**

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially
suitable for Females of all ages.
In boxes, 10 tablets, 20s. 1/6, 2/6.

[2435]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

10, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[383]

CRICKET'S FUTURE AFTER THE WAR.

OLD GAME THAT STILL HAS
LONG INNINGS.

Captain P. F. Warner writes in a
Home paper:—

A pessimist has suggested that English
cricket is on the point of death. If that
were so, I should feel despondent about
England, for the game is a portion of
her very heart, and its imperial sway
links Britons together in whatever part
of the world they have their abiding
place. It has been said that baseball
will supplant cricket. Baseball is a fine
game for the great American people, but
it is their game and not ours, and any
attempt to thrust it down the throats of
those who stand by their own national
game can only have the effect of
strengthening cricket.

I should never dream of abusing base-
ball; but I venture to suggest that our
public have not the temperament to ap-
preciate a sport in which the onlookers
barrack players to put them off their
game, however good-natured the chivvy-
ing may be.

In the public schools cricket is going
stronger than ever, and the young men
of to-day are as good men on the field
as their fathers were. It is a fact that
the Army is very keen on cricket. At the
beginning the authorities were not at
all enthusiastic about the game, but they
soon discovered that there was no
better form of sport for keeping men
sound in spirit and "fit in body." At the
front and in the training camps here in
England tens of thousands of our boys
played cricket for the first time, and they
revelled in it. When they came back
again they will want to keep the game
up. It will be to the interests of large
employers of labour to see that playing
fields are allotted to the cricketer soldiers.

I do not anticipate any great revolution
in the future in the game as it is
played, but it is possible that two-day
matches will take the place of three-day
matches. Cricket has gained a good deal
of time by the Daylight Saving Act.
The Ministry of Health should be a great
institution, and I would like to see an
outcome from it in the way of a Ministry
of Sport, for there can be no real health
without sport. This has been recognized
by the Cadets Corps of the R.A.F., each
of which has a sports officer, who has to
take his work on the shelf now as a
cricketer, but, without feeling swollen-
headed about the matter, I should dearly
love to be England's first Minister of
Sport. I would not confine the labours
of the Ministry to cricket. Rugby and
Soccer would have their big share in
the winter months, and there would be
baseball, hockey, athletics, and so on.

A NEW YEOMAN CLASS.

OUR DUTY TO THE DISABLED.

Mr. J. Hodge, M.P., Minister of Pen-
sions, in the course of an address at the
Tomb Hall, Manchester, on September
30th, on the King's Fund for Disabled
Officers and Men, said the object of the
fund was to help those who came back
from the war in such a condition that
they would be unable to take up regular
employment, but if they had a little
money would be able to engage in some
occupation on their own account. The
greatest percentage of disabled men suf-
fering from the dire disease of tuberculosis
as the result of hardships in the trenches,
and to send them back to the factory,
workshop, and warehouse was to sentence
them to death. He desired that those men
should be trained for outdoor occupations—
poultry farming, intensive culture,
market gardening, rabbit and pig breed-
ing, anything that would keep them in
the open air and give them a chance of
recovery. In some cases of tuberculosis
the fund would send out men to South
Africa, Australia, or other places where
there was a dry climate, so that they
might be thoroughly restored to health.
It might be the duty of the State to do
that, but he wanted to do it whilst the
State was making up its mind. At pre-
sent they had just over 3,000 men who
had been thus set up. Another good
feature of the scheme was that in setting
up men in this way we should create a
new yeoman class, who ultimately would
be like a solid sheet-anchor for the coun-
try. It looked as though we wanted some-
thing of that kind in the times that were
coming. The Russian revolution demon-
strated the folly of revolution, and the
solid class the less had we to dread
from the machinations of revolutionaries.
(Cheers.) He told the Prime Minister
he wanted £2,000,000, but the Premier
said he thought he was on the wrong tack
in asking the Government for money for
the purpose, because it would mean the
paying of a flat rate. If the effort were
voluntary there was less rigidity about
it, and that was what was required.

A BETTER ENGLAND. SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION. CULTURE FOR THE WORKER.

Some of the important social problems
which will have to be grappled with after
the war, and the lines on which a solution
should be sought, are considered in a
striking interim report which has been
presented to the Minister of Reconstruction
by the Committee on Adult Education,
presided over by the Master of Balliol.
The committee, consisting of
representatives of employers, workers,
and educationists, earnestly plead for
such a reconstruction of the conditions
of daily life and work as will afford
and women alike greater opportunities
for satisfying that craving for education
in its widest sense which is a permanent
human need. The desire "for knowledge,
for self-expression, for the satisfaction
of intellectual, aesthetic, and spiritual
needs, and a fuller life."

Evidence obtained from men and
women, both students and tutors, in all
branches of non-vocational adult educa-
tion throughout the country shows that
the industrial and social conditions of
to-day are only too often of such a charac-
ter as to form insuperable obstacles to
adult education. What, in the commit-
tee's opinion, the chief obstacles are as
best indicated by the proposals they put
forward. These are briefly as follows:—

A maximum legal working day of
eight hours, with strict regulation of
overtime and night work.
Effective measures to ensure reason-
able security of livelihood by guarding
against and mitigating the effects of
unemployment.

Reasonable holidays with pay for
workers.
A comprehensive scheme of housing
reform, in the carrying out of which
women should have an effective voice.

Reconstruction in the conditions of
rural life: a public hall for every
village.
Excessive and irregular hours of work
are specially pointed to by the committee
as tending to limit the worker for taking
advantage of educational opportunities.
We are convinced that long hours,
irregular hours of labour, night
work, and the "shift" system, deprive
those who suffer from them of the free-
dom, that all men prize, and the com-
munity of the full service of its citizens.
The loss, both to the individual and to
society, from conditions which thwart the
desire for self-expression, it is impossible
to calculate. The view that the com-
munity must suffer economic loss as a
result of a shortening of working hours
is not one to which modern economic
science lends any confirmation, and it
has indeed received an impressive prac-
tical refutation from investigations made
by the Ministry of Munitions during the
present war.

SECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD.
In the committee's opinion the maxi-
mum legal working day should not be
more than eight hours, and in certain
heavy and exhaustive kinds of work even
eight hours appears to them too long.
Overtime should be more closely regulated
and reduced to a minimum, and there
should be special consideration for work-
ers whose hours of labour are irregular.
Further, regular night work, except
where absolutely essential, should be pro-
hibited by law.

The report goes on to analyse the effects
of monotonous work and to suggest that
alternative forms of employment should
be encouraged to counteract its depressing
mental effect. "The more industry
becomes a matter of machinery the more
necessary it becomes to humanise the
working of the industrial system." Point-
ing to the fatigue not only of the
muscles but of the nerves which affects
heavy manual workers, the committee say
that "undoubtedly degrades those who follow
it," and recommend that particularly
exhausting occupations should be schedu-
led and more closely regulated by law, and
that, wherever possible, mechanical de-
vices should be introduced, so that the
heavy, degrading forms of labour should
be altogether superseded.

Unemployment, and not less the fear
of unemployment, are serious obstacles to
municipality on the part of the workers,
and the committee recommend steps to
guarantee them a reasonable security of
livelihood either by some reorganisation
of industry to minimise fluctuations in
the volume of production or by some
extension of the principle of insurance.

More generous treatment in the matter
of holidays is strongly urged. The com-
mittee believe that a reasonable holiday
entailment upon the national life, and
they think it important that the pre-
sent custom among salaried workers of
paying during holidays should be ex-
tended to wage-earners and incorporated
in the Factory Acts. They think it
equally important that the weekly half-
holiday should be extended by law to
agricultural workers, and that Sunday
workers should be given a week-day "off"
in compensation.

WOMEN AND THE HOME.
Discussing the reaction upon human
personality of the conditions of industrial
life and of what they call "the industrial
background," the committee remark that
though the modern industrial system has
solved the problem of supplying the
material needs of the world's population
and largely removed the gross evils of a
century ago, when vast masses of the
working population lived in abject misery,
nevertheless the subtle mental influences
of industrial life—as well as its physical

influences—are often anti-social in their
effects. The age of mechanical develop-
ments, with the growth of large firms as
units and of central controlled adminis-
tration has effectively degraded the
worker until he has become a "mere cog
in the machine." The degradation of
human beings to the position of mere
"hands" and the treatment of labour as
a commodity to be bought and sold have
created a revolt in the minds of a large
section of the community. The conditions
of industrial life have only too often out-
raged human personality.

It is not possible, in our view, to
accept the suggestion that the exigencies
of industrial efficiency are of such par-
amount importance that the development
of personality must inevitably and rightly
be subordinated to them. Industry exists
for man, not man for industry, and, if
it be true—as it is—that modern indus-
trial conditions have often tended to
deprive the worker of the education which
he previously derived from the intrinsic
interest offered by his work, that fact
makes it doubly important to supplement
their deficiencies by a humane and gen-
erous educational policy. Adult educa-
tion, and, indeed, good citizenship, de-
pend in no small degree upon a new
orientation of our industrial outlook and
activity.

Bad and insufficient housing is pro-
minent among the social conditions which
impede the development of intellectual
interests, and in this connection the com-
mittee emphasise the special interest of
women in reform. "With the extension
of the franchise to some six millions of
women, it is to be expected that in future
women should take a larger interest in
public affairs, and that they will turn
to a greater extent than in the past to
the acquisition of knowledge to fit them-
selves for their new responsibilities." But
for many women under present con-
ditions it will not be possible to find
time for these new interests. The diffi-
culty of their many and exacting duties
are aggravated by cramped, ill-arranged
houses, built without thought of con-
venience, and innocent of labour saving
devices.

A comprehensive scheme of
housing reform is therefore of vital im-
portance to women, and upon it will de-
pend in no small measure the extent to
which they will be able to play their part
in public affairs and to develop intellec-
tual and social interests. Hence the
housing reform should be hurried for-
ward, and that women, who are the per-
sons most concerned, should be included
in the housing, town-planning, public
health, and other committees dealing with
this question.

A NEW ERA.
Reconstruction in the conditions of
village life and work is regarded as no
less important. For the rural popula-
tion, the committee point out, there are
very special disabilities—isolation of the
individual, class prejudice, long hours,
rare holidays, low wages, besides lack of
opportunities for social life and for in-
tellectual development. In some cases
there is even opposition to their pro-
vision. In the majority of cases where
we started rural groups (said one wit-
ness, speaking of a southern county), the
principal farmer in the neighbourhood
attempted to upset it by going down and
protesting in person.

A large number of villages are without
any meeting place under public control.
The village institutes are few and are
usually of an enlightened kind. Church and
chapel buildings are by no means always
available for secular purposes. Good
village libraries are few and far between.
The committee recommend the provision
of a hall under public control in every
village, adding that the general question
of accommodation for educational pur-
poses will be considered in a further re-
port.

They conclude with a striking appeal
for closer consideration of the lot of the
worker and of the handicaps by which
his development is hindered or prevented.
"Few can fail to feel the force of
inspiration and experience which is being
born of the war, or to recognise the
strength of the new hope with which the
people are looking forward to the future.
The nation earnestly desires to order its
life in accordance with these principles
of freedom and justice which led so many
of its best sons into the field of battle."

A new era has come upon
us. We cannot stand still. We cannot
return to the old ways, the old abuses,
the old stupidities. As with
our international relations, so with the
relations of classes and individuals in-
side our own nation. If they do not
henceforward get better they must needs
get worse, and that means moving towards
an abyss. It is in our power to make
the new era one of such progress as to
repay us even for the unmeasurable cost,
the price in life lost, in manhood crippled,
and in homes desolated.

To allow this spirit to die away unused
would be a waste compared with which
the material waste of the war would be
a little thing. It would be a national
sin, un pardonable in the eyes of posterity.
We have awakened to the splendid
qualities that were latent in our people,
the rank and file of the common people,
who before the war were often adjudged
to be decadent, to have lost their patriot-
ism, their religious faith, and their
response to leadership. We were even told
they were physically degenerate. Now
we see what potentialities lie in this
people, and what a charge lies on us to
give these powers full play. We owe
it to our dead that they shall not have
died in vain, but that their sacrifice shall
prove to have created a better England
for the future generations.

GIT UP ANDY!



GIT up Andy, the war's over. We must sell
that camouflaged weskit o' yours an' git some mo' for
them 'orspitals. They say as they're crowded
poor chaps.

Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the por-
o' 'is legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's
Bellahouston, in that fine ward as was given by
Ongkong folk. Says 'e's gittin' on grand an' 'is
won't know 'im, 'es so 'oppy now.

Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shock
an paralysed? Put them orphedipik things on 'em
they did. 'E's discharged, orl right again.
Wonnerful ain't it?

BUY ST. ANDREW'S

\$5

WAR BOND TICKETS

50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.

5

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES.

THE LAST CHANCE

BEFORE PEACE IS SIGNED

TO

SHOW YOUR GRATITUDE TO THOSE

WHO FOUGHT AND ARE NOW

SUFFERING FOR YOU

IS TO

[8710]

AMERICA'S
LEADING
MOTORCYCLE

Indian

"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment
of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric
equipment. Price has been reduced
to \$580—the lowest it has ever
been. Later shipments will be
higher in price. Next year's Indian
will be exactly the same as the 1918
model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

4, Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone 2487.

[3411]

MUTINOUS SPIRIT IN THE GERMAN ARMY. WHOLESALE DESERTIONS.

The following article written early in September by the *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent in Rotterdam helps us to understand the present situation in Germany:—

Though, owing to the fact that so many soldiers fail to return, leave from the front is practically stopped, the stream is constantly swelling, as in the last few days the ranks of the absentees have been increased by a considerable trickle over the frontier of soldiers deserting from the Western theatre of war. Behind the lines there is a condition of things to cope with which is defying the authorities' powers. Daily men disappear from units engaged on the lines of communication and from duties a long way to the rear, and in French and Belgian towns there is a regular traffic for the obtaining by soldiers of civilian clothes in which to make good their escape over the frontier and to render detection difficult when they reach Germany.

Arrests of suspected absentees in Berlin have led to frequent trouble. On the way to barracks such offenders have attempted to escape, and have been fired upon, with the result that in a few instances innocent bystanders have been hit. It was to avoid this that the measure of immediately handcuffing arrested men was taken. The passage of these arrested offenders through the streets is almost a hourly spectacle, for orders have been given to the military police to carry out an organised hunt. This is now in operation, even at the risk of a further demoralisation of the public by the painful incidents they witness. The absentee evil is so great that it is impossible to preserve secrecy for the measures adopted for dealing with it, and this, in fact, constitutes one of the factors which have produced the existing collapse of the civilian moral.

DECLINING DISCIPLINE.

German army discipline has fallen away to a degree which a year ago would have seemed impossible. Though, of course, there are still many units whose fighting value is as high as ever, the deprecation is fairly general. One contributory cause of slackened discipline is that soldiers returned from Russia imprisoned have been found to be tainted with Bolshevik doctrines. Before being sent to other fronts these men undergo in Germany a special course of training of a psychological character. They are preached to by officers on the duty of fighting again in defence of the Fatherland, in return for their release from Russian imprisonment—always, however, with the desired effect. A recent case occurred in which, after a company had been so lectured, one of the non-commissioned officers declared, "We don't care about the Fatherland; we would rather go back and help our comrades in Russia," and he and fifty men threw down their rifles, and, of course, were immediately arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten to fifteen years. A certain proportion of the German soldiers in Russia have refused to return, and are now fighting alongside the Bolsheviks.

At the front the authority of the officers over the men has weakened generally, and to an alarming degree. A small number of officers, belonging to the class which would not have been drawn upon for front-line service, except for Germany's dire need, are themselves in tacit sympathy with those who wish to see the war ended on any terms. But these are exceptions, which hardly count. But a great many other officers, do not exercise their authority, for the simple reason that they are afraid to do so, owing to the mood of the men. And perhaps the most significant fact of all is that the sullen indifference, or worse, which prevails in the army is specially noticeable among the non-commissioned officers. Many of these are now of a very different type from that which made the Prussian non-commissioned officer a military byword.

INSUBORDINANCE TO OFFICERS.

Lacking the co-operation of these subordinates, the officers have largely lost control over the men. Infractions of the numerous rules and regulations are frequent, and the officers dare not interfere out of fear of being murdered. Among such regulations is, for instance, that forbidding men in certain front-line positions smoking or talking. This rule is now frequently disobeyed, for the reason that when some of the officers recently remonstrated, the men not merely laughed in their faces, but took up their rifles and threatened to strike their superiors with the butt-ends. In another instance, a Prussian private was found sleeping at his post, and when awakened by an officer, struck him. He was sentenced to be shot immediately. His Prussian comrades, however, refused to fire, whereupon the condemned man's sentence was ordered to be carried out by a Bavarian company. These, before obeying, held a meeting exactly on Soviet lines, and eventually decided, by a majority, to obey the order. Not, however, because it was an order, but because its carrying out would mean "one Prussian the less in the world."

These incidents may appear trivial in themselves, but it must be remembered that such things could not possibly have happened in the German army a short time ago, and that, moreover, they are only symptomatic of the general demoralisation. The question remains, will the German army and people recover from the present moral *abdication*? This is a question which nobody would dare to answer with confidence, but I will quote the remark of one informant, applying to the civilian population, "They won't recover," he said, "unless the *Entente* armies were crossing the Rhine, when they would rally in defence. But, long before it comes to that, the German Government will make peace."

ALLIES' PROPAGANDA. HINDENBURG'S WILL. A TELL-TALE MANIFESTO.

The German papers published prominently the following manifesto, issued by Marshal von Hindenburg on September 2nd (Sedan Day):—

We are engaged in a severe battle with our enemies. If numerical superiority alone were to guarantee victory, then Germany would long since have lain crushed on the ground. The enemy knows, however, that Germany and her allies are not to be vanquished by arms alone. The enemy knows that the spirit which inspires our troops and our nation renders us unconquerable, and has, therefore, along with the battle against German arms, waged war against the German spirit. He wants to poison our spirit, and he believes that the German arms will be blunted if the German spirit is corroded. We should not treat lightly this plan of the enemy. He wages his campaign against our spirit with various means. He dranches our front not only with a drum fire of artillery, but also with a drum fire of printed matter. His airmen throw, besides bombs which kill the body, leaflets which are intended to kill the soul. Our Field-Grays on the Western front handed in of these enemy leaflets, 84,000 in May, 180,000 in June, and 300,000 in July—an enormous increase in July—10,000 poisoned arrows per day! Ten thousand times daily the attempt to take away from each and all belief in the justice of our cause, and our strength for and confidence in final victory. We may at the same time calculate that a great number of enemy leaflets have not been found by us.

The enemy, however, is not satisfied merely with assailing the spirit on our front. He wants above all to poison the spirit of those at home. He knows what resources of strength for the front there are at home. His aeroplanes and balloons, it is true, do not carry leaflets far into the homeland, from which the lines are remote where the enemy is vainly struggling for victory by arms, but the enemy hopes that many a Field Gray will send home the leaflet which so harmlessly fluttered down from the air. At home, then, it passes from hand to hand. It is discussed in bars, in families, in work-rooms, in factories, and in the streets. Unsuspectingly many thousands imbibe the poison, and for thousands the burden which war in any case lays on them is thereby increased and their resolve upon, and their hope in the victorious issue of the war is removed. All these in turn write to the front about their doubts, and Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau rub their hands.

"MOST INSANE RUMOURS."

The enemy attacks the home spirit also in other ways. The most insane rumours, calculated to break our internal power of resistance, are set in circulation. We discover them simultaneously in Sweden, Holland, and Denmark. From there they spread in waves over all Germany, or they arise simultaneously, according to their senseless details, in the remotest parts of Germany, in Silesia, East Prussia, and the Rhineland, and from there pass over the rest of the country. This poison, takes effect on men on leave and flies in letters to the front, and again our enemies rub their hands. The enemy is clever. He knows how to combat the power for each victim. He entices fighters at the front. One leaflet said: "German soldiers, it is a disgraceful lie that the French ill-treat German prisoners. We are not brutes. Come to us confidently. Here you will find considerate treatment, good food, and peaceful shelter. As to this, ask the brave men who, with unutterable difficulty, have succeeded in escaping from enemy captivity. In barbed wire enclosures, without a roof, rendered pliable by hunger and thirst to make traitorous statements, or forced by blows and threats of death to betray their comrades, spat at by the French populace on their way to hard labour, and bespattered with filth. This, in reality, is the paradise conjured up by the enemy."

"Reproductions of original letters from prisoners are also thrown down, in which German prisoners describe how well off they are. Thank God, there are also decent human prison camp commanders in England and France. They, however, are the exception, and the letters which the enemy throws down are only of three or four varieties. He sends them, however, manifolded in many thousands of copies. This is how the enemy intimidates the faint-hearted. 'Your fight is hopeless. America will cook your goose. Your submarines are of no use. We construct more ships than you sink. Your trade is destroyed. We shall cut you off after the war from raw materials. Then Germany's industries must famish. You shall never see your colonies again.'"

Such is the tone of his leaflets, sometimes menace and sometimes cajolery. What are the facts? In the East, we have forced peace, and we are strong enough in the West, and we are strong enough in the Americas. But we must be strong and united. That is what the enemy fights against with flysheets and rumours. He wants to deprive us of our belief, confidence, will, and strength. Why is the enemy still ever seeking for allies in the fight against us? Why does he try to force nations which are still neutral into war against us? Because we are a match for him. Why does he incite black and other coloured people against German soldiers? Because he wants to annihilate us. To others, again, the enemy says: "You Germans, your form of government is wrong. Fight against the Hohenzollerns and against capitalism. Help us the *Entente* to give you a better constitution." The enemy knows what strength resides in our State and our empire. But just for that reason

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN. WITHDRAWAL ON EVE OF VICTORY.

The failure of the Allied naval attack on the Dardanelles has never been adequately chronicled—until, with the appearance of the narrative of the United States Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau, in *Land and Water*, it becomes apparent that there was no failure, and that twenty-seven armour-piercing shells only lay between the Allied fleets and a clear road through the Straits to Constantinople.

"I returned," he writes, "to Constantinople, and two days later, on March 18th, the Allied fleet made its great attack. As all the world knows, that attack proved disastrous to the Allies. The outcome was the sinking of the *Bouvet*, the *Ocean*, and the *Irresistible*, and the serious crippling of four other vessels. Of the sixteen ships engaged in this battle of the 18th, seven were thus put temporarily or permanently out of action. Naturally, the Germans and Turks rejoiced over this victory. But let us suppose that the Allies had returned, say, on the morning of the 19th, and the attack had been made. The fortifications were very short of ammunition, and had almost reached the limit of their resisting power when the British fleet passed out on the afternoon of the 18th. I had secured permission for Mr. George A. Schreiner, the American correspondent of the Associated Press, to visit the Dardanelles on this occasion. On the night of the 18th he discussed the situation with General Mertens, the chief technical officer of the Straits. General Mertens admitted that the outlook was very discouraging. 'We expect that the British will come back early to-morrow morning,' he said, 'and if they do we may be able to hold out for a few hours.'"

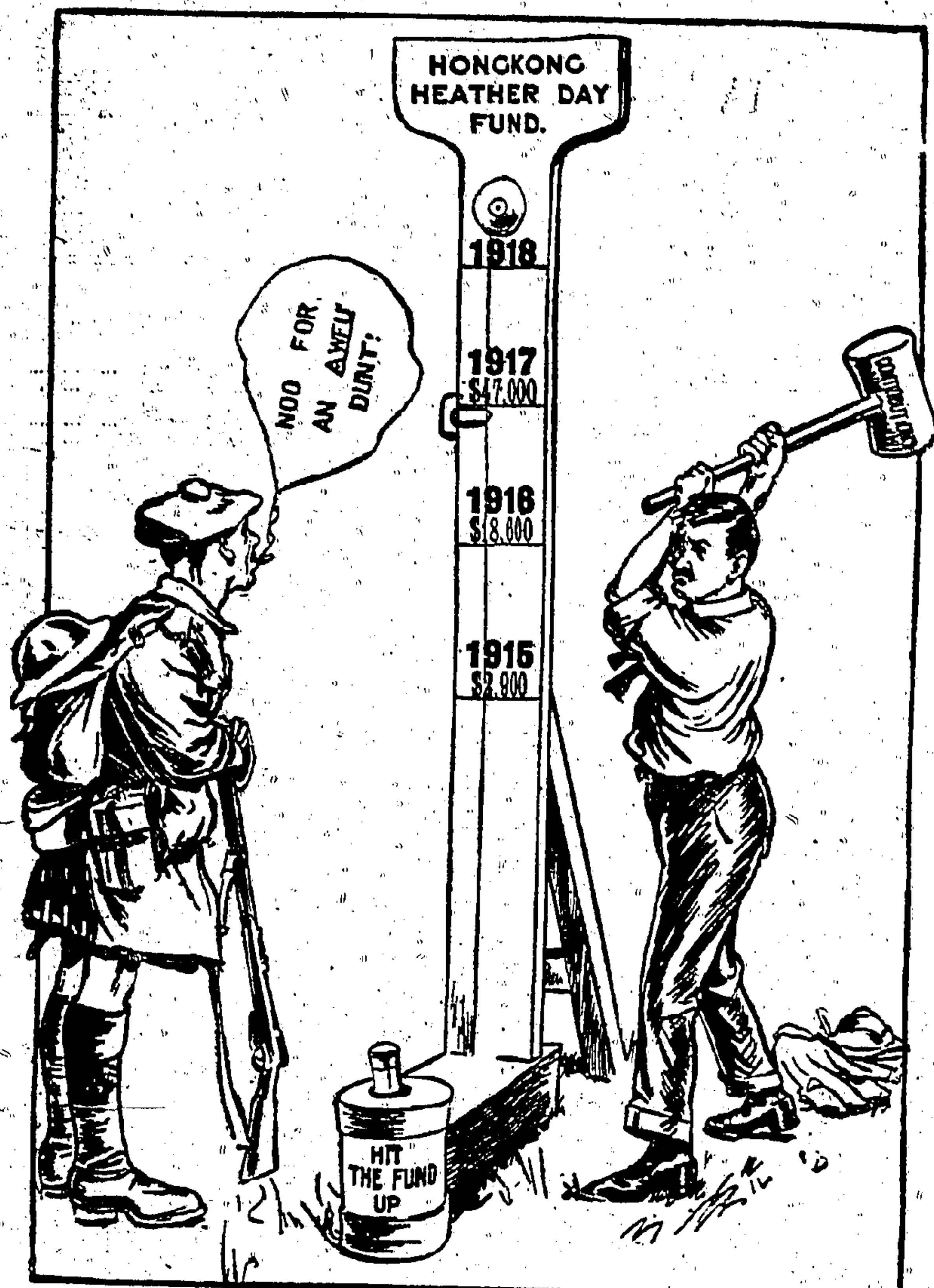
General Mertens did not declare in so many words that the ammunition was practically exhausted, but Mr. Schreiner discovered that such was the case. The fact was that Fort Hamidie, the most powerful defence on the Asiatic side, had just seventeen armour-piercing shells left, while at Killid-ul-Bahr, which was the main defence on the European side, there were precisely ten. "I should advise you to get up at six o'clock to-morrow morning," said General Mertens, "and take to the Anatolian Hills. That's what we are going to do. The troops at all the fortifications had their orders to man the guns until the last shell had been fired, and then to abandon the forts. Once these defences became helpless, the problem of the Allied Fleet would have been a simple one. The only bar to their progress would have been the mine-field, which stretched from a point about two miles north of Erdek to Killid-ul-Bahr. But the Allied Fleet had plenty of mine-sweepers, which could have made a channel in a few hours. North of Tuzank there were a few guns, but they were of the 1878 model, and could not discharge projectiles that could pierce modern armour plate. North of Point Nagara there were only two batteries, and both dated from 1831! This, once having silenced the outer Straits, there was nothing to bar the passage to Constantinople except the German and Turkish warships. The *Green* was the only first-class fighting ship in either fleet, and it would not have lasted long against the *Queen Elizabeth*. Thus the Allied Fleet would have appeared before Constantinople on the morning of the 20th!"

he combats them. The enemy also endeavours to open up all the wounds in the German body politic. With his leaflets and rumours he endeavours to sow dissension and mistrust among the Federal States. We seized on Lake Constance many thousands of leaflets which were sent to Bavaria and were intended to stir up feeling against the North Germans.

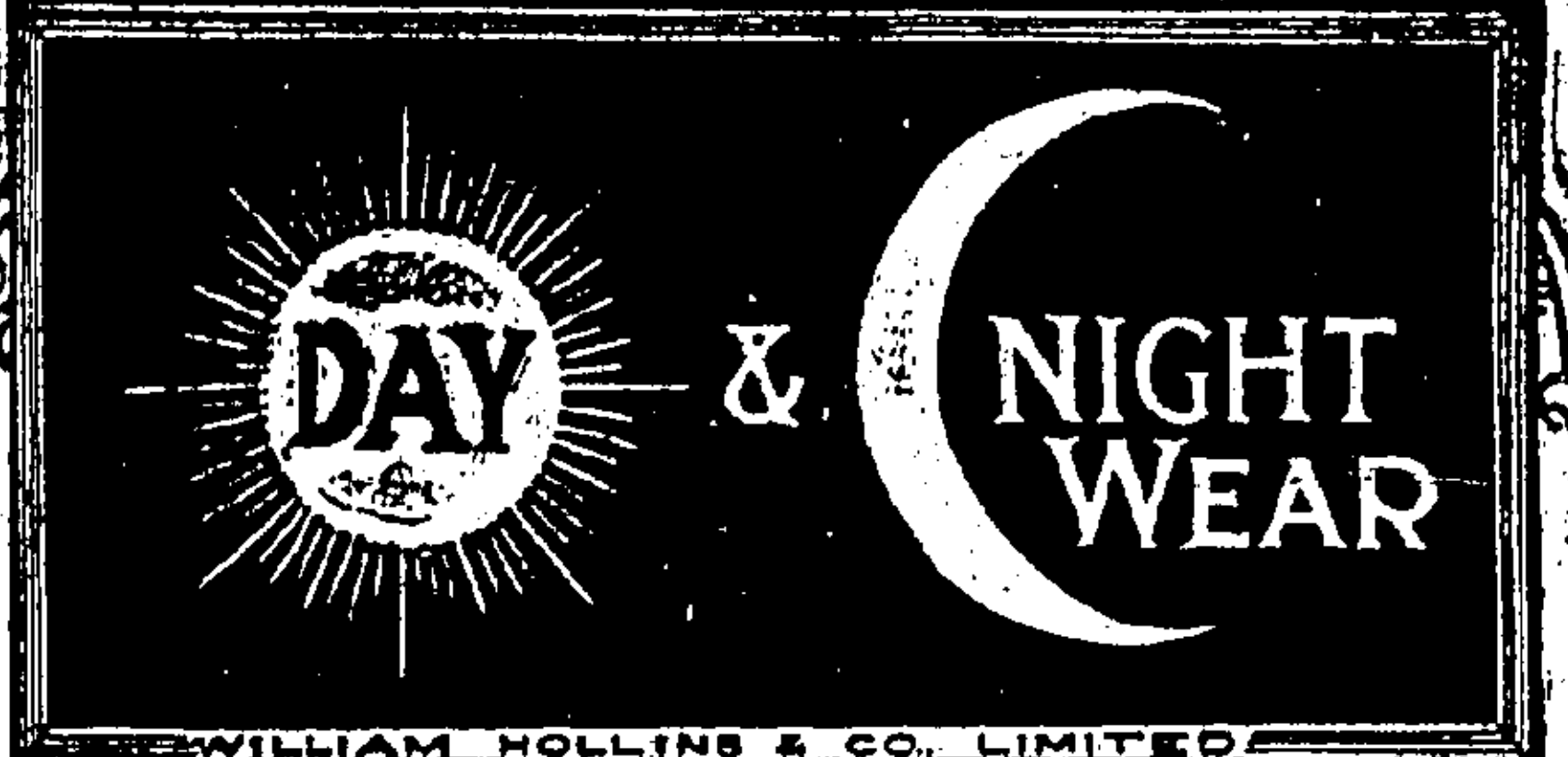
"POISONED ARROWS."

The German Empire, which was the dream for centuries of Germany, and which our fathers won for us, that is what they want to destroy, and to condemn Germany to the powerlessness of the Thirty Years' War. The enemy also wants to shake our loyalty to our allies. He does not know the German character and the value of a German's word. He himself sacrifices his allies. Whoever is England's ally dies as a consequence. And finally the enemy seeds not the least dangerous of his poisoned arrows dipped in printer's ink when he uses statements made by German men and newspapers. Statements in German newspapers are wrested from their context. As to statements of Germans which are reproduced, I remember there have always been traitors to the Fatherland, writing unwittingly. They mostly dwell in neutral countries in order not to be obliged to share our battles and deprivations, or to escape being executed as traitors. Neither should partisans of extreme party views claim to speak for the generality of the German people. It is our strength, but also our weakness, that even in war we allow free expression to every opinion.

We have also tolerated thus far the reproduction of enemy army communications and speeches of enemy statesmen, which are at the same time weapons of attack against the spirit of the German army and people. This is strength, because it shows that we know our strength. But it is also weakness because it permits the enemy's poison to enter our midst. Therefore German army and German home, if one of these poisoned morsels in the form of a leaflet or rumour comes to your ears or eyes, remember it comes from the enemy, and that nothing comes from the enemy of any service to Germany. Everyone must remember that, no matter to what class or party he belongs. If you meet anyone, who, maybe, in name or origin is German but in heart is in the enemy's camp, keep him at a distance and despise him. Hold him up to public scorn, so that every other German may despise him. Be on your guard against German army and German home. (Signed) Von Hindenburg, Main Headquarters.



[2840]



DAY & NIGHT WEAR

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LIMITED

CONFIDENCE.

AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" Blouse and Shirting Cloth,

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

call attention to their TRADE MARK as above. Whether on the Selvedge of piece-goods, or on the Tab on made-up garments, this MARK is a GUARANTEE that the fabric bearing it is their genuine production, and that the utmost CONFIDENCE may be placed on its perfection of make and on its good-wearing qualities. "AZA" (Registered) and "CLYDELLA" (Registered) only less famous than "Viyella" (Registered) are made by the same firm.

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.

Viyella House, Newgate Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

[2853]

"CHRISTIAN UNITY."

THE NEED OF THE CHURCH TO-DAY.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, preached the following interesting sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning from the text—"That they may all be one, that the world may believe that Thou didst send me" (St. John, c. 17 v. 21):—

We have reached the last Sunday in the Christian year, and our Church prays that our wills may be stirred up, and surely they have been stirred up in the last four years. Never has there been such a stirring of our wills, and we may say with thankfulness that the fruit of good works has been brought forth. Men and women, who were living entirely selfish and useless lives when the war began, have been stirred to take part in the great struggle, and many of them have shown themselves capable of wonderful unselfishness and of heroic deeds. We have felt the war very much less here than it has been felt at home, but we know that even here we have been stirred.

Our hearts are still full of thankfulness for the sudden end of the fighting. It was only some four or five months ago that leading men in our Empire were warning us to brace ourselves for a prolonged struggle, and there was a talk of the enemy occupying the channel ports. But, thank God, the end came sooner than was expected and the world had not to endure a prolongation of the agony.

Yet we have still need to brace ourselves for great tasks. In the world-politics of the future the principles of Christ must rule. And if they are to rule it will require great efforts on the part of all who hold those principles. Righteousness and justice must be the keynote of all international dealings. The selfish nation is no more desirable than the selfish individual. It was one of the results of the Napoleonic wars of 100 years ago that a new spirit of nationalism sprang up amongst the nations. Now that national liberty has been secured by the victory of the Allies, we may look to a new spirit of internationalism working for the benefit of all humanity.

Our leading statesmen have spoken of a League of Nations by which the peace of the world is to be secured, and we here have been reminded by the representative of the United States that a League of Nations means that "in the political world we must make as many sacrifices as in the military world," and that such a League will entail the giving up of many traditions, of a great many rights and privileges." I am not going to speak this morning about a League of Nations, interesting and attractive as that subject is, but what I want to say is, that what the American Consul-General said about a League of Nations is equally true of the subject about which I want to speak this morning, the subject of Christian Unity.

The old state of a disunited Christendom, in which rival Christian parties and sects fought and quarrelled and abused each other must not go on. Christians must come together, they must realise that they do not advance the cause of Christ by quarrels. And that the want of Christian unity is to-day one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the Kingdom of God. It is an obstacle so great that we dare not turn aside and leave it alone. It is an obstacle which the sin of Christians has erected and which we must now set ourselves to get rid of. The ideal of Christian Unity has now come within the sphere of what is practicable. The war has brought Christians together in a wonderful way, but we are yet very far from Christian unity. Never was the opportunity of winning the world for Christ brighter than it is to-day. But we have no reason to suppose that the world can be won for Christ by a disunited Christendom. Our Blessed Lord prayed for the unity of His people because without that unity He saw that the world would not believe, "that they all may be one, that the world may believe that Thou didst send me."

The world to-day is crying out for Christ, consciously or unconsciously. Nothing but the Gospel and the Kingdom of Christ can satisfy the needs of men, but they will not listen to a Christendom which speaks with a dozen conflicting tongues.

Among the many lessons that the war has taught us none is more striking than the value of unity. As long as the Allies were wanting in unity Germany was victorious. She could turn upon her enemies one at a time. But unity of action brought victory.

So if the world is to be won for Christ, we must have Christian unity. And in order to make Christian unity possible we must be prepared to give up some of the things which we value. Even things which have been a real help to us in the past must be readily sacrificed if they are not essential and if their retention is a bar to Christian unity. There is always a danger of our thinking of Christian unity as if it were the acceptance by others of what we hold dear. We must recognise that it entails the sacrifice of some of the things we value and our acceptance of things which we may have hitherto rejected. The task before the Christian Church to-day is to examine anew her faith and her practice, and to see what is essential and what is of secondary importance.

As you may be aware preparations are being made for the holding of a great Christian Conference on Faith and Order. At that Conference, representatives of most of the different Christian bodies will meet and will consider and discuss their Faith and Order with a view to unity. The Conference was originally suggested by Bishop Brent, who is well-known in Hongkong, and was promoted by the Episcopal Church of America. Already representative committees consisting of Christians of different denominations have met in various parts of the world, and in some cases have already issued a report. Such a committee has met and reported in England. It consisted of bishops and other members of our Church and some of the leading nonconformists, and their report gives us every reason to feel hopeful of the ultimate result of the Conference. It may perhaps be found on careful examination that some of the things which we have considered essential, are not really so, that some things which may once have served a good purpose are no longer helpful. On the other hand care will have to be taken that nothing essential to the Church's life and power is sacrificed. We dare not take away from the Faith and Order of the Church anything which is vital and essential. Truth cannot be sacrificed, but we are liable to mistake one aspect of truth for the whole, and it may be that men, who differ from us, see the same truth that we do, but they see it from a different angle.

We believe that God, the Holy Spirit, the Life-giver, is in the Church to-day, just as He was at the beginning, and that He can and will guide us into all truth. An English priest, lecturing last year in America on unity and schism said "There is a cry not merely for peace, which may be a sluggish state, but for unity of effort, for united testimony. Christian men are learning that interdenominational quarrels which leave them exhausted are worse than interdenominational; the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through them, the Church's witness to the world becomes ineffective, and those who should be aggressive cannot even hold their own. Union is demanded. The need is felt and it is moving men to action." If the Christian Church spoke out with one voice, her voice would be listened to, but who will listen when she speaks in a dozen voices? In the great social reconstruction which lies ahead of us there will be need of the Christian spirit expressed in Christian lives. It will be disastrous if that spirit is weakened by disunion. Let us dare to believe that Christ is guiding His followers to a real unity, that the day will come, and that at no distant date, when the divisions of the Christian Church will come to an end, and she will go forward as one body, to triumph over evil, and to bring all men into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

It may well be that our branch of the Church may have an important part to play in the reunion of Christendom, for she not only holds the ancient creed and maintains the threefold ministry of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, but at the same time she is ready to welcome modern light on the Faith and to avail herself of the fresh knowledge gained by modern research. But do not let us suppose that the reunited Church will be just what our church is. We must be prepared for the giving up of sacrifice, viz., a united Christendom which shall conquer the world for Christ, so shall our master's prayer be answered. "That they may all be one, that the world may believe that Thou didst send me."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

GAMBLING.

A sturdy looking Chinese was charged with gambling and with damaging a police whistle.

Defendant admitted the first charge, but denied the second.

Inspector Macdonald stated that he would accept the plea of guilty of gambling.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$3.

THE PENNINGTON STREET MURDER.

Three Chinese were charged on remand, with strangling a Chinese in Pennington Street.

The murder was committed about three weeks ago, it is alleged, over an opium transaction. The defendants are said to have strangled the deceased as they believed him to have informed the Police about opium smuggling.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM TAIKOO DOCK.

Five Chinese, including two little boys, were charged with stealing several steel winches belonging to the Taikoo Dock.

Defendants were seen carrying the articles to a launch moored off the Prava wall.

Defendants made serious allegations against the Dock watchman, stating that he asked them to sell the steel winches for \$10 and give him \$4.

Mr. Wood remanded the case, fixing bail for the first three defendants at \$100 each, and for the fourth and fifth, who are boys, at \$10 each.

A BUTCHER'S QUARREL.

Two Chinese, one a little boy, were charged with wounding another Chinese.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the parties were butchers at West Point. Early yesterday morning they were engaged in slaughtering some pigs, and complainant and defendant went to the trough to wash their hands. A quarrel ensued as to who should be the first to use the water, and defendant, picking up a "pig-scraping" knife, struck complainant on the head, causing a nasty wound, about three inches long. The little boy picked up a large block of wood and hit complainant on the left arm.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-morrow, granting bail to the boy in \$20.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ELECTRIC BULBS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a dozen electric bulbs from a Chinese shop.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant's junk was engaged to carry a cargo of bulbs from a ship in the harbour. On the way the boxes were broken open and the bulbs extracted.

Defendant stated that a *fok* of the ship took the bulbs out for samples. He intended taking them back to the shop as they were broken.

Inspector Gordon remarked that thefts from cargo were becoming a common occurrence.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Thursday, fixing bail at \$500.

BIBING A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two tael of raw opium and with offering a bribe to a constable to be allowed his freedom.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant, who is a servant on board a steamer, was arrested with the opium in his possession by the constable, to whom he offered \$10.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, on the first charge; and sentenced him to three months' hard labour without the option of a fine on the second charge. If the fine in the first instance be not paid, the sentence will run consecutively. The \$10 offered to the constable was ordered to be put into the poor box, while the opium was confiscated.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese man and woman were charged with being in unlawful possession of eight tael of opium, dressed.

It was stated that the woman took the opium on board a river boat and handed it to the man. They were then arrested by the watchman.

Mr. Wood remanded the case, as the certificate did not state whether the opium was Government or non-Government. The defendants were allowed out on bail of \$100 each.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fifteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at the head office, No. 7, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on November 19th. Mr. Wm. P. Lambie presided.

The Chairman said:—

As regards prospects for 1918, the concentration of large values in a reduced number of steamers has become more and more acute owing to the greatly increased need of ships for army transport work. The restriction of licences to import non-essential goods into Allied countries is more rigorously enforced, while the market is deprived of a large volume of business on essential imports requisitioned by our Government on which they run their own risk. These conditions together with the reduction in war rates must necessarily have an adverse effect on premium income, and in this respect high-water mark may be looked upon as having been reached.

In the coming year we must expect to be faced with new problems arising out of the transition from war to peace. Large incomes derived from war risks will disappear. There will be severe competition for marine business which we must expect to continue to be greatly restricted pending the demobilization of the troops, and vessels becoming free once more to return to their normal trade routes after completing repairs which are long overdue. Government control of foodstuffs will doubtless continue until the countries devastated by war have been re-provisioned. The risk of stray mines is likely to continue to be a serious danger for some time after the war. Considerable time will no doubt be required to enable manufacturers to revert from making munitions to their pre-war occupations. On the other hand the usual aids to navigation will be restored and the ordinary trade routes will be resumed, but nevertheless I doubt very much if we can count on any great diminution in marine losses during this transition stage. We must be prepared to look forward to a period of diminished premium income, heavy expenses and taxation, and losses above the average of pre-war times.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That a final dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory marine premiums be distributed, both payable at the exchange of £s. 14d. per tael.

That £20,000 be transferred to Sterling Reserve Fund, £15,000 written off premises, and the balance transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account, closing the account for 1917.

That Messrs. Lambie, Bain, Dalgliesh, Hild, Disselduff and Binder be re-elected Directors of the Company.

That the Directors be authorized to pay to the Company's staff a bonus not exceeding 20 per cent. on their salaries for the past year.

SOME THINGS THAT A C.O. WOULD NOT DO.

Gilbert Moreton Dunn, aged eighteen, the sixth son of the hat maker, whose other five sons are all conscientious objectors, appeared before the Hertfordshire Appeal Tribunal recently.

He told them that if he were ordered to the Army he would sacrifice his life rather than conform to military rules. The tribunal said the remark was a threat which he did not like.

Dunn also added that he would not destroy wasp nests, would not kill any kind of insect—not even a flea if it alighted on his face—and that he preferred not to express any opinion about what he would do if his parents were attacked by a drunken man or robbers. "I cannot imagine it happening," he said. "Harm can only come to those who do harm."

The National Service representative: Then everybody who has died in the war has done harm because harm has come to them?

The tribunal directed that Dunn should perform work of national importance under a recognised committee.

WOMEN OPIUM-SMUGGLERS.

A Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export six tael of prepared opium.

Sergeant Fallon stated that defendant was noticed going into one of the junks in the harbour. He followed her with two female searchers, who arrested her. The opium was found concealed round her waist.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 34 tael of prepared opium.

Defendant stated that a man gave her the opium to carry.

Mr. Wood fined her \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour. In both instances the opium was confiscated.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT

PUDDINGS AND MINCEMEAT.

SEEDLESS RAISINS in 12 oz. tins 30c. per tin.

"NOT-A-SEED" SULTANAS 30c. per 1 lb. packet.

LEXICON RAISINS, CURRANTS, SULTANA RAISINS.

NEW SEASON'S FRUIT 50c. per lb.

CANDIED PEEL,

CITRON, ORANGE, LEMON;

80c. per lb.

COOKING ALMONDS.

60c. per lb.

MIXED SPICE

in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bots.

PUDDING BASINS

from 20 cents to 80 cents.

Varied from 1 lb. size to 6 lb. size.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand, tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.



Powell Ltd

JUST ARRIVED

SMART

COATS COSTUMES

AND

MILLINERY

DAY AND EVENING

GOWNS.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muricite of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 21, Des Vaux Road, Wai, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JAMES & CO., LTD., 10, DE VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1918, at 4.15 P.M. To receive the Report and Accounts for the period 1st January to 30th September, 1918.

To elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
And for other business.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN DE LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 21st, 1918. [2719]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

HEATHER DAY.

THE Club House will be thrown open on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, to Members (Ladies and Non-Members) from 12 Noon to 3 P.M.
By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1918. [2718]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the CROWN LAND at Lung Lok in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
1	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	100,000	25,174

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the CROWN LAND at Sheung Shui in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
1	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	100,000	400

NEWINGTON COLLEGE, STANMORE, SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA
Founded 1882.
Head Master, Rev. C. J. PARSONS, M.A. (Oxon)
Assisted by an Experienced Staff.

1. Classical Side, for the University and the Professions.
 2. Modern Side—Commercial and Scientific.
 3. Boarding School. Twenty acres of land, with Cricket Oval, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Carpenter's Shop, Physical Drill, etc.
 4. Three Wigan Allen and Schofield Scholarships and Four Open Scholarships.
 5. Every attention given to the welfare and comfort of Boarders.
- Prospectus on application to Messrs. DAVENPORT & CO., Accountants for the Trustees—350, George Street, Sydney.
Reference permitted to the Hon. the Minister for Education—Sydney. [2718]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84, 8/0 "Daily Press." [2634]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRADING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, and on THAT DATE the UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL, BARKER ROAD, AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.
An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.
These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the tickets were issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.
Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or, if returned to the Company's Office, a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 15th, 1918. [2635]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

Will the Ladies who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to the following Conveners on or before November 28th:—

Mrs. Sutherland... Peak District.
Mrs. Milroy... West Point.
Mrs. Shaw... East Point.
Mrs. Templeton... Quarry Bay.
Messdames Black and Ormiston... Central.
Mrs. C. Forsyth... Kowloon.
All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 28th. [2637]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

GOLF SECTION.

ABOUT 40 Mashies and Putters will be required for the Golf Course in the Fair Grounds on the 28th and 29th inst. Those who may be good enough to lend these clubs to extend over the two days will have them returned to any course for play on SUNDAY, if required. If lenders will kindly label their clubs, the committee of the Golf Section will take care the same are returned to their respective owners without fail.
ARCH. RITCHIE, Convener.
2, Queen's Buildings. [2701]

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with—

A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road. [2632]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Braboy & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 down aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.
Apply by letter to "AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press, or Care of General Post Office, Box No. 350. [2632]

ICE PLANT FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND belt-driven 00° Ice-making Plant in first-class condition, complete with Distilling Plant. Capacity 6 Tons of Ice per day, with Circulating Water at 65° Fahr. Owner buying larger plant. This plant is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of acceptance. For price and detailed specifications refer to "NAMKENG" Office, Care of "Daily Press." [2633]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [2635]

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

IN view of MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY there will be a BOGEY POOL for Men at Pealing over the week-end, and on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, a MIXED FOURSOMES MEDAL ROUND COMPETITION over the Main Course starting after 1.30 P.M. Players to choose their own partners.
On MONDAY the Men's Club House will be open to Ladies.
The Entrance Fee for the Mixed Foursomes Competition will be \$1 per card, 50% to go to War Charities.
JOHN E. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary. [2636]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 54, George Street, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 25th, of November, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 16th, 1918. [2630]

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THEIR 36TH ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.
in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Admission \$1.
Each ticket of admission carries with it the right to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.
Tickets can be had from Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH and Messrs. GRAÇA & Co.
Admission Free.
In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea and Cakes will be served.
Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2631]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERESS. [2633]

TO LET.

From January 1st, 1919.
DESIRABLE 5-ROOM RESIDENCE, No. 4, Broadwood Road.
Apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Chater Road. [2670]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
242, Des Vaux Road Central. [2619]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2430]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building. [2600]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wongsichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2630]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 108, THE PEAK, Fix Broom Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [2632]

INTIMATION

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years' Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

BIRTH.

TAVARES.—On November 23rd, at 20A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. TAVARES, a daughter. [2717]

DEATHS.

GALLUZZI.—Died of influenza while on active service, in Italy, 2nd-Lieut. Raoul Galluzzi, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Galluzzi, of Hongkong, aged 30. (Of the staff of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong office.) [2718]
WHITE.—At the Chelsea General Hospital, on November 4th, 2nd-Lieut. ROBERT STEWART WHITE, R.F.A., elder son of Rt. Rev. W. O. White, Bishop of Honan, and Mrs. White, aged 29 years. [2718]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1918.

"THE BLOODLESS TRAFALGAR."

The surrender of the flower of the German Fleet to the Allies under the terms of the Armistice has been aptly described as "a bloodless Trafalgar." It is a naval triumph to which history affords no parallel, and is a wonderful tribute to "the prestige and efficiency" of our Grand Fleet, which has maintained its pressure on the enemy through more than four years of war. A few days ago we reminded our readers that the Navy was the foundation upon which the success of the Allies on land had been built. We know now, from the admissions made by the Germans themselves, that apart from its services in maintaining communications between the Allies and in undermining the enemy's moral by means of the blockade, it was directly responsible for the events which precipitated the end of the struggle. The pan-Germans had planned a great naval battle in which they were prepared to sacrifice their last ship and eighty thousand men in a desperate attempt to shake off the triangle-hold of the Allies' sea-power. The Fleet was actually ordered to put to sea on October 28th with the ostensible object of carrying out manoeuvres, but when the sailors

learned, from intercepted letters, the real purpose they mutinied and so started the revolution. Evidently they had not forgotten their experience off Jutland, when, although they did not come into action with the battle fleet under Admiral Jellicoe, their losses, according to Captain RANUS, were "enormous" and "only favourable weather and good leadership prevented the destruction of the whole Navy." For some time previously, the German Admiralty had found great difficulty in obtaining crews to man the U-boats owing to the increasingly perilous nature of their task, and on two occasions at least mutinies occurred which were only suppressed by the employment of very drastic measures. The failure of her fleet to face the foe, except with the white flag flying, is an ignominious end to Germany's bid for supremacy on the seas. We are told, and we can well believe, that even the British officers and men were disappointed, and watched the tragic triumph, with "contempt, pity and mourning." The Germans were treated with proper courtesy, but no compliments were exchanged as they approached the Allied armada; on the contrary, in view of the possibility of treachery all ships were cleared for action and the men were posted at their "action stations." Some of the British officers, who witnessed the spectacle, "were so acutely conscious of the humiliation of their foes that they sought refuge in their ward-rooms to escape the sight of such degradation, feeling that the Germans had finished by slandering the profession of the sea as they had disgraced it throughout the war." Traditions, after all, have a great value, and, at sea, Germany has never possessed any. It would not surprise us to learn that she regards the surrender of her Fleet rather as a necessary sacrifice dictated by circumstances than as a painful humiliation. She probably argues that it represents a certain cash value which is part of the price to be paid for escaping the ravages of warfare within her own territory, and as such it must be accepted as an unpleasant necessity.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GERMANS DEPORTED FROM HONGKONG.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING QUESTION OF RETURN.

LONDON, November 24th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated that he was aware of the feeling in Hongkong against the return of the Germans deported from that Colony. He was considering the matter.

NEW DICTATOR APPOINTED AT OMSK.

LONDON, November 23rd.
Reuters' Correspondent at Harbin, telegraphing on November 19th, states that in view of the critical situation in Russia the Government at Omsk has decided to appoint Admiral Kolchatsky temporary Dictator.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, November 25th.
It is reported that the President, Hsu Shih-chang, and the ex-Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, are making preparations for war with the South, if the peace negotiations fail. Hsu Shih-chang has recognised Tong Shiu-yi as the plenipotentiary of the South to negotiate peace terms. Tong is requested to consult with the Kiangsu Tsuchun at once.
Hsu will send Chang Hsun to watch Li Shun, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, Wong Chim-yuen of Hupeh, and Chan Kwong-yuen of Kiangsi, as they are regarded as pro-Southerners.
Mok Wing-sun, the Canton Tsuchun, will be appointed Vice-Inspecting General of the two Kwangs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR BONUSES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Since the good news of the cessation of war another gratifying report has been current in the Colony, viz., that the majority, if not the whole, of the Hongkong firms are paying substantial bonuses to their employees in compensation for the privations they have suffered under the yoke of the high cost of living in the Colony. If this news is correct we must congratulate both the donors and the recipients.

The Government were the first to compensate their subordinates—with house allowances, followed by 20 and 10 per cent. increase of salaries. Now some of the local firms, as we understand, have given, or are giving, six months salary as bonus; others have been even more liberal.

Are all the firms unanimous in such generosity? We hope so, for really the anxieties of many through want of sufficient income have been very detrimental, in many cases, to health. Those who get small salaries ought to receive more substantial bonuses than those who have a higher salary. This is true justice administered.

Again, we must point out that the poor veterans—pensioners—ought to share in this privilege. If the Government could see their way to include these old faithful servants by granting each of them a reasonable bonus justice would be complete—Yours, etc.,

IN PERFECT ACCORD.

[We have heard the rumour to which our correspondent refers, but we think it is a case of the wife being father to the thought—Ed., H.D.P.]
25th November, 1918.

"GERMANY CAN PAY."

Speaking at the West Hampstead Town Hall, recently, Brigadier-General Page Croft, M.P., said Germany had caused the war and Germany must not only be punished for it but must be made to pay the cost. Some people suggested that Germany would be bankrupt, and therefore could not be made to pay. He asked them to consider the value of the German coal, iron, and potash. Her own valuation of her coal wealth was £170,000,000,000; iron, £1,000,000,000; and potash, £20,000,000,000. In addition, she had her railway system and her shipping, which would presumably replace all the tonnage which had been sunk in contravention of The Hague Agreement. There were also the German colonies, which could never be returned to her tyrannical rule. Yes, the Germans must be made to pay the whole cost of the war, even to the payment which we had made to our soldiers, widows, and dependants.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO. Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 28th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 27th Nov. Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th Nov. Noon.
TIEN-TSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Stateroom. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Southern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAI-TAN" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 1 P.M.
"HAI-HONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 3rd Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Des at	Des at
Colombo	11.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	MAHARAJA	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route this is interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Passenger Saloons.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Des at Marseilles about	Des at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to:

E. V. D. PARE,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons SAT. 7th Dec. 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 SUN. 8th Dec. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 8,800 SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,860 SAT. 15th Jan. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TAMA MARU ... 7,000 FRI. 29th Nov. 1st Dec.	
	BOMBAY MARU ... 9,950 SUN. 1st Dec.	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN	AKI MARU ... 12,300 TUE. 26th Nov. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRINIDAD, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 13,760 WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 THURS. 28th Nov.	
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 15,310 WED. 4th Dec.	
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... FRI. 12th Dec. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Seoul.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 323 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED. 27th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO, VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.
Telephone 2774 and 2775.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
	"TAMON MARU" No. 12. TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at Noon.
	"SHISEN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 29th Nov. at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., LADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
	"AFRICA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO, SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
	For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
	"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.
	For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
	"JOJIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 8 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

Jan. 9th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Building. O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. 1841.

